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to have been constituted with the consent of the nations. At all times it is allowable for the Confederation of States to present its observations as to the manner in which these colonies shall be administered. In case the interested State shall not take account of these observations, the Confederation shall determine upon the measures to be taken.

ARTICLE XVI.—*International System of Unities, Measures, and Communications.*

A universal system of unities conforming to the decimal system and based on the meter, gramme, the second, and the franc shall be instituted.

The monetary standard shall be exclusively gold; the meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted as the prime meridian; the Gregorian calendar, which shall be reformed, shall serve for the calculation of time; maritime signals shall be universalized.

The use of the universal system of unities shall be obligatory in international relations and facultative in national relations. Equivalences shall be established between national systems and the international system.

Choice of an auxiliary international language shall be made.

ARTICLE XVII.—*International Press.*

1. The press shall be free and recognized as of public utility as a power which informs, clarifies, prepares, and expresses public opinion.

2. An official international journal shall be published in as many languages as are used in the official organs of the different countries. This journal shall be distributed at the same time as the national official journal, of which it shall constitute an integral part. It shall contain publications emanating from international legislative, administrative, and judicial authorities. In order to respond to the need of peoples to know each other and mutually appreciate each other and to protect them from false, incomplete, or misleading information, each State shall have the right to cause such official communications as it considers proper to be published.

The diplomatic negotiations of States on international affairs having a general character shall be the subject of publications (international diplomatic books).

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Seat. Flag.*

1. The Council of States, the Parliament, and the services of international administration shall have their seat in an international capital, the territory of which shall be internationalized.

2. The Confederation shall adopt as its emblem the orange sun on a white background, and as its arms a terrestrial globe with the legend, "*Per Orbem Terrarum Humanitas Unita*" (Humanity United Throughout the World).

ARTICLE XIX.—*Revision of the Charter.*

The legislative power shall have the right of declaring if there be need to revise such provisions of the Charter as it designates.

After this declaration, the two Chambers shall meet in congress and by common accord with the Council of States determine upon the points submitted for revision.

In this case the two Chambers may deliberate only if two-thirds of the number of members which composes

each of them are present; and no change shall be adopted unless four-fifths of those entitled to vote are convened.

ARTICLE XX.—*Transitory Provisions.*

1. International laws necessary to the entry of the World Charter into effect shall be elaborated by the States meeting in conference as soon as possible. The matters for which these laws should provide shall be particularly the electoral régime of the international parliament, the supreme court of justice, and organization of the army, finances, codification of international law, international administration and unions, and the régime for Africa.

2. If necessary, the States shall revise within a period of one year their constitutions and national laws to bring them into harmony with the principles of the World Charter.

3. Beginning from the day when the Charter shall enter into force, all clauses of international treaties, conventions, declarations, and acts which shall be contrary thereto shall be abrogated and of no effect.

4. The present Charter shall, without notice and without any preliminary formality, be submitted to the revision of the international Parliament in congress assembled as soon as it shall be in a state to act. No modification or addition may, however, be made hereto unless the majorities required by article nineteen are present.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

A LETTER

From VISCOUNT JAMES BRYCE

WE IN Britain are a peace-loving people, just as are you in America. We have every reason to desire peace now, when the flower of our youth has for more than two years been perishing in this awful war. Many of us here have earnestly desired and worked for peace with Germany—I was one of these—up to the very outbreak of the war. But we now feel that the time has not come when peace negotiations could be profitably entered on. The German Government is not prepared to accept any such terms as the Allies would offer. A peace made now on the basis of the *status quo ante* would be not a peace, but a mere truce. So long as the present military, feudal, and anti-democratic caste which rules Germany retains its supremacy there, the world would still be kept in fear of another war. And I must add that the detestable methods by which the German Government has carried on war—the cruelties perpetrated upon innocent civilians in Belgium, the sinking of the *Lusitania* and other passenger vessels, the recent atrocious action of the German generals in carrying off the women from Lille and other French towns into Germany, and now in deporting many thousands of Belgian civilians into a sort of slavery in which they are forced to work against their own fellow-citizens—all these things have carried us so far back toward savagery that it is necessary that those who have been guilty of such crimes should be shown not only that they have outraged the conscience of mankind, but also that the methods themselves have failed, and to make it clear that they must never be repeated. I don't think that it is quite realized in America with

what horror the conduct of the German Government has filled us.

We feel, therefore, that it is necessary in the interests of the future peace of the world and in the interests of neutral nations, as well as our own, that Germany should be defeated in this war, and so defeated that the prestige and power of this military caste be utterly discredited, so that they may not again be able to hurry their people into war as they did in 1914.

What we look forward to and what we desire to work for along with you after the war is ended and a treaty of peace has been signed is the establishment of a combination of peace-loving nations, which will insist that all disputes between States shall be referred to an impartial arbitration or conciliation, and that no resort to arms be permitted till these specific methods have been used. You in America have recently established a League to Enforce Peace which advocates this plan, and we are grateful to Mr. Taft and the other eminent statesmen who have joined him in this good work. We are rejoiced to see that it has been cordially approved by the President and also by Mr. Hughes, and I feel sure it has the sympathy and approval of your Society, which has done so much excellent work for peace in the past. America can render no greater service to the future of the world than by exerting her powerful influence toward delivering it from this oldest and greatest of the scourges that have afflicted mankind.

A SOLDIER AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Furnished by the American Union Against
Militarism

CONSCRIPTION proscribed and derided by a soldier in the United States Army, the caste system in the Army scored as only an initiate could score it, and the whole artificial movement for "universal service" blown up from the inside by an officer of good repute and evident moral courage—this was the unusual experience accorded the Senate subcommittee which has been holding hearings on the Chamberlain Compulsory Service Bill. It was the testimony of Major William C. Harllee, of the United States Marine Corp, which courageously broke through the timid silence which, in both Army and Navy, has marked the attitude of the rank and file toward General Leonard Wood's propaganda for universal military service. Had a "pacifist" dared to say half the things which Major Harllee bluntly said there would have been a riot!

Not the least enjoyable feature of the affair was the evident amazement of the representatives of the American Union Against Militarism, who found some, if not all, of their arguments against compulsory service stated by the major with a vigor equal to their own and a range of technical information which they could not hope to acquire.

Major Harllee's military record accounts in part for the unusual capacity he displayed for getting and stating the point of view of the enlisted man. He enlisted in the volunteers during the Spanish-American war, serving as a private, corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant during the Philippine insurrection. He was a cadet at West Point for two years, and after a period in

civil life entered the Marine Corp, where he rose rapidly to his present profession. He is vice-president of the National Rifle Association and an ardent propagandist for volunteer training.

"Our present military institution violates some of our best American traditions," declared the major. "Purge it of the distasteful things, make it businesslike, adopt in it accepted methods, and you will find thousands of willing men—more than you can take care of—for military training. They are not willing to enter it now, and I interpret that as a protest against our methods and not as any indication that American manhood is on the decline.

"There is nothing pusillanimous about the American people," he went on. "They have not lost their military virtue. They don't need a system bolstered up by courts, jails, and military constabularies to bring them to a proper preparation for national defense. When you have brought the military system in harmony with things American, you will find a different attitude toward it and no necessity whatever for such drastic measures as compulsory or universal military service.

"Our military institution is not an American product. We borrowed it from England and continental Europe—from countries where there are only two classes of men: gentlemen and common men—and our system today reflects faithfully the social conditions which prevailed when the system was first adopted. The officers came from the gentlemen class; the enlisted men represent the common caste. The system fitted such a social structure, but it does not fit America.

"American army law recognizes today two separate and distinct classes of men in our military service. They are absolutely distinct. There is a line of cleavage between them. Now, pride and self-respect are the very best elements of military character. Caste crushes them both. Napoleon destroyed caste because he saw that it injured the business. The impulse toward democracy which the French Revolution gave the French Army has never reached the American regular establishment from top to bottom.

"There was no caste in the Confederate Army nor in the citizen Army of the United States during the 60's. Why should we breed it now in our barracks and expect our Army to serve as a model for citizen soldiery?

"The thing above all others which prevents men from entering the military service is the oath of enlistment. It is an oath of bondage. Any other employer who contracted with his men on this basis would be guilty of peonage—a felony under the law of the nation which practices it itself. In my experience in recruiting I found men profoundly unwilling to subscribe to such an oath. It is not fair to ask men unfamiliar with the military establishment to enter into such an agreement, and it is not necessary. There is an instinct in young men which makes them aspire to be soldiers. There are thousands upon thousands of them who would be delighted to serve if they could do it under honorable and self-respecting conditions. Look at the men who flocked to Plattsburgh. They wanted training, but they did not, in time of peace, want to subscribe to an oath of bondage. Who can blame them for it?

"Unhappy or dissatisfied men are of no earthly use to a military body. It is a much better policy to let them